## REMARKS

Claims 1-8 and 21-32 are pending.

Claim 1 has been amended to recite that the hot melt adhesive is a thermoplastic hot melt adhesive. This wuld be apparent to one skilled in the art from a reading of the disclosure as a whole including the examples. Also attached is copy of the ordinary meaning of the word "thermoplastic", as set forth in The American Heritage® College Dictionary, Third Edition, 2000 (page 1407).

New claims 30-32 have been added. Support may be found in the claims as previously presented.

No new matter has been added by way of the foregoing amendment. Entry is requested.

Claims 1, 3 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Yang et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,207,248).

Yang discloses reactive hot melt polyurethane adhesives. Reactive hot melts are onecomponent, 100% solids, solvent-free urethane prepolymers. Unlike conventional hot melts that
can be repeatedly heated from its solid state and flowed to a liquid form, reactive hot melts
contain isocyanate terminated prepolymers that react with surface or ambient moisture in order to
chain-extend forming a new polyurethane polymer. Reactive hot melt adhesives go through an
irreversible chemical reaction once dispensed in the presence of ambient moisture. While the
reactive hot melts of Yang may contain additives such as tackifying resins and thermoplastic
polymers, the additives are still reactive polyurethane hot melt adhesives and thus contain a
polyfunctional isocyanate component and a polymer polyol component. Claim 1 has been

amended to recite that the hot melt adhesive is a thermoplastic hot melt adhesive. One skilled in the art knows that a thermoplastic hot melt adhesive can be repeatedly heated from its solid state and flowed to a liquid form. With respect to claim 21 and new claims 30-32, the claim language would exclude the use of the components required by Yang. Yang does not disclose or suggest a hot melt adhesive that is not a reactive polyurethane hot melt. Applicants' claimed invention does not encompass reactive hot melts and do not contain polyurethane components.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection over Yang is requested.

Claims 2 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Yang et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,207,248) in view of Milks (U.S. Patent No. 5,401,791). Claims 4, 5, 23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Yang et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,207,248) in view of Dupont et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,325,781).

The disclosures of Milks and Dupont fail to cure the defect of Yang by suggesting a hot melt adhesive, which is not a reactive hot melt, comprising an ethylene n-butyl acrylate copolymer, a modified terpene tackifier for use in bonding difficult to bond substrates such as UV varnish treated substrates, acrylic varnish treated substrates and fluorochemical treated substrates. Reconsideration and withdraw of the rejections over Yang in view of Milks and Yang in view of Dupont is requested.

Favorable reconsideration and an early notification of allowance are solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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min (ther/a-min) n. Mus. An electronic instrument by the by moving the hands near its two antennas, often used the usual officers. [After Leo Theremin (b. 1896), Russians and invented.] Alter Leo Theremin (b. 1896), Russian of the month of the foot (that dv', -6v') adv. 1. Of or concerning this, that, or the from that cause or origin; therefrom the cause or origin; therefrom that cause or origin; therefrom the following that immediately; thereupon that for the following that immediately; thereupon the following that immediately; thereupon

in (mar-out) and the immediately, thereupon, and other immediately, thereupon, and the individual of the interest of Avila."

192 (1921) -82. Spanish nun who founded the reformed order of the interest of 1562).

to (thar-too!) adv. 1. To that, this, or it. 2. Archaic. In the fation to that; furthermore.

to fore (thâr'to-fôr', -fôr') adv. Until that time; before

Jun-der (thur-un'dor) adv. Under this, that, or it.

in the property of (the 's-pon', -pon') adv. 1. Concerning that the property following that forthwith 3. In

in upon that a Directy renowing that, for a wall a lighth (thât-with', -with') adv. 1. With that, this, or it is addition to that 3. Archaic. Immediately thereafter. With all (thât'with-61', -with-) adv. With all that, this,

the grant a transfer of the first of the first of a beast, see the first of a deity. [Gk. therion, dim. of ther, wild beast, see

MOOD + - MORITUE.] militarm s. A unit of heat equal to 100,000 British ther-Limits. [Gk. therme, heat < thermos, warm, hot. See

(1) Thermometer. an pref. Var. of thermo-

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in ruff. An animal having a specified kind of body com-mure: poikilotherm. [< Gk. therme, hear < thermos,

y bot. See g "ner.".]

y bot. See g "ner.".

y bot component resulting from the agitation of electrons by

il pollution n. Industrial discharge of heated water into in, lake, or other body of water, causing a rise in teru-

ince that endangers aquatic life.

got (nar/mis) ad.) nemail.

got (thū:/mi's) n. An electrically charged particle,

got electron, emitted by a conducting material at high

portures. — therm'l-on'le (-uil-on'lk) adj.

conolic current n. A flow of thermions,

conolic smission n. Emission of thermions, esp. electrons,

s conducting material at high temperatures.

i-on-ke (ther mi-on/lks) n. (used with a sing, or pl.

the physics of thermionic phenomena.

plante tube n. An electron tube in which the source of ens is a beared electrode. b-tor (thur mis 'mr) n. A resistor made of semicon-

on having resistance that varies rapidly and predictably PETERTURE. (THERM(AL) + (RES)ISTOR.]

ant (thir mit, -mit). A trademark used for a welding

wide that when ignited yields an intense heat.

To - or therm - pref. 1. Heat: thermochemistry. 2. Therefore: thermojunction. [< Gk. therme, heat < thermos.

but and hear-associated chemical phenomena. — ther-dem/l-cal (4-kol) adj. — ther-mo-chem/lst n. for aline (thur-mo-klin') n. A layer in a large body of that sharply separates regions differing in temperature, but the temperature gradient across the layer is abrupt.

and courple (thir mo-khp's) n. A thermoelectric device to measure temperatures accurately, esp. ope consisting to dissimilar metals joined so that a potential difference formed between the points of contact is a measure of the feature difference between the points.

Into-dur-ic (thir mo-dotn'ik, -dycor') adj. Capable of wing high temperatures, esp. those of pasteurization.

and dy name ic (thûr'mō-dì-nām'nk) odi. 1. Character-for resulting from the convertion of heat into other that of energy. 2. Of or relating to thermodynamics.

100 dy nameles (this modinam ka) n. 1. (used with less a) The branch of physics that deals with the relationbetween heat and other forms of energy. Z. (used with

v) Thermodynamic phenomena and processes.

no-a-leo-tric (thûr/mō-l-lēk/tcik) also ther-mo-alti-cal (-tri-kzi) adj. Characteristic of, resulting from, or clectrical phenomena occurring in conjunction with a

flow of hear - ther/mossiec/tri-cally adv. ther mo e lec tric-l-ty (thûr/mō-i-lèk-trit/l-tē, -ē/lēk-) n.
Electricity generated by a flow of heat, as in a thermocouple.
ther mo e lec-tron (thûr/mō-i-lèk/trōn') n. An electron emitted by a material at high temperatures.

ther · mo - gram (thûr 'ma-gram') or. A record made by a ther-

that mo-graph (thur'ma-grail') n. 1. A thermometer that re-cords the temperature it indicates. 2. The apparatus used in diagnostic thermography.

ther-mog-ra-phy (ther-mog/ra-ft) n., pl. -phles. 1. A process for producing raised lettering, as on stationery, by application of a powder fused by heat to the fresh ink. 2. A diagnostic technique in which an infrared camera produces images that reveal sites of abnormal tissue growth by measuring temper-ature variations on the surface of the body. —ther/mo-graph/ic/em-grafi//k/adj. —ther/mo-graph/i-cal-ly adv. ther-mo-junc-tion (thir/mo-jungk/ahon) n. The point of contact between two dissimilar metals in a thermocouple.

ther mo la bile (thir mo la bil) adj. Subject to destruction, decomposition, or great change by heating. Used csp. of biochemical substances.

ther-mo-lu-mi-neg-cence (thur/mo-loo/mo-nes/ans) n. A phenomenon in which certain minerals release previously ab-

sorbed radiation upon being moderately heated.
ther-mol-y-sis (thar-mol/1-sis) n., pl. -ses (-sez'). 1. Physiol.
Dissipation of heat from the body, as by evaporation.
2. Chem. Dissociation or decomposition of compounds by hear. — ther'mo-lyt'k (thūr'mo-lit'ik) adj.
ther mam-e-ter (thor-mom'i-tor) n. An instrument for meas

ther mameeter (that mom's top; n. An instrument for most uring temperature, esp. one having a graduated glass subt with a bulb containing a liquid, such as mercury, that expands and rises in the tube as the temperature increases. theremone e-try (thermom's top, 1. Measurement of temperature. 2. The technology of temperature measurement. — ther'mo-met'tic (thur'mo-met'tik) adj.

ther-mo-nu-cle-ar (thur'mo-met'tik) adj.

1. Of relating to, or derived from the fusion of stomic nuclei at high temperatures: thermonuclear reactions. 2. Of, relating

at high comperatures: thermonucleur reactions. Z. Of, to, or characterized by the use of atomic wespons based on fusion, esp. as distinguished from those based on fission.

maion, esc. as distinguished from stoke based on styliot.

ther-mo-pe-ti-od-ism (thir'mo-pi-fe-diz'am) also there
mo-pe-ti-o-diz-ti-ty (-dis't-t) n. The effect on an organism
of the rhythine fluctuation of temperature, as that accompanying the alternation of day and night.

ther-mo-phile is (thir'mo-di'tk) adj. Requiring high temper-

atures for normal development, as certain bacteria. — ther/-ma-phile/ (-fil/) #.

theremosphe (that/mo-pil') n. A device consisting of a num-

theremospile (thûr/mospil') n. A device consisting of a number of connected thermocouples, used for measuring comperature or generating current. (TREMAGS + FREE') theremospies tile (thûr/mospiles/tik) adj. Becoming soft when heated and hard when couled. — n. A thermoplastic resin. — ther/mospies-tic/i-ty (-pli-sile/i-ti) n.

Theremopy-lae (that-mopy-i-ie). A narrow pass of E-central Greece; site of an unsuccessful Spartan stand against the Persians in 480 s.c.
theremos respective (thûr/mospiese). Right A constant

ther more ceptor (thur more experts) n. Biol. A sensory receptor that responds to heat and cold.
ther moregue late (thur moregy yellar) intro. lated.

-lat-ing. -lates. 1. To regulate body temperature. 2. To un-

dergo thermoregulation.
theremoregouslastion (thúr/mô-rěg/ya-lå/shən) n. Maintenance of a constant internal body remperature independent from the environmental temperature. — ther/mo-reg/u-lato'ry (-teg'ye-la-tor's, -ter's) adj.
Theremos (thur'mas). A tredemark used for a brand of vec-

uum bortles and other insulated containers.

ther-mo-enet-ting (thur-mo-set-ing) adj. Permanently solidifying on being heated. Used of certain synthetic resins.

ther-mo-enthere (thur-mo-sit-) n. The outermost shell of the ther-mo-sphere (thir' ma-sir') n. The outermost shell of the atmosphere, between the mesosphere and outer space, where temperatures increase steadily with altitude. — ther'mo-spher'k (-sir'lk, -sir'lk) adj.
ther-mo-sta-ble (thūr'mō-sa'lb) also ther-mo-sta-blie (-bol, -bil') adj. Unaffected by relatively high temperatures, as certain ferments. — ther'mo-sta-bli'l-ty (-sc-bil'I-ti) n.
ther-mo-stat (thūr'mə-sia'l) n. A device, as in a horse heat-

her mo stat (thir/mastat') n. A device, as m a hore heating system, that automatically responds to temperature changing and activates switches controlling the equipment. — that'mo stat'le adj. — ther'mo stat'l cally adv.
her mo tax-is (thur'mastak'si) n., pl. -tmx as (-tak'sex).

1. Movement of a living organism in response to temperature
thanges. 2. Normal regulation or adjustment of body temperature. — ther'mo tac'tic (-tak'tik), ther'mo tax'ic

(-tak'sic of) (-tik/sik) adj

(-tak'sik) ad.

ther \* mort \* ro \* pism (thar-mot' ro \* piz'am) n. Biol. The undercy of plane or other organisms to bend rowerd or away from heat. — ther mo trop' ic (thur mortop' ik) ad.

thermy suff. Heat: diathermy, [NLat. \* shermia < Gk. thermö, heat < thermos, warm, hot. See g'her-".]

the \*ro \* pod (thir' > pod') n. Any of various carnivorous dino-

theremin

theropod

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Stress marks: / (primary); / (secondary), as in dictionary (dik/sha-nër@)



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